

by intermediate nuances into cream-buff or lighter, with spire of a somewhat darker tint or brown, and with apricot-buff or pale flesh colored peristome (the typical color of *roseolabrum*), or the peristome may be white; finally some shells are ivory or marguerite yellow, fading to white at the summit, peristome white, these being Mr. Smith's var. *unicolor*, fig. 5. In a lot collected by the Abbé Vathelet all of these colors occur, with transitional shades, and I presume were found together. The upper margin of the peristome is thin and nearly straight. Of the two teeth in the basal margin, the outer one is compressed and rather high, the inner lower and tubercular; they are rather widely spaced. There is no denticle in the outer lip. The surface is finely granulose.

Height 10.2 mm., diam. 16.8 mm.

Height 9 mm., diam. 15.5 mm.

It appears to be common in Martinique, which may be taken as the type locality (32587 ANSP.). Type in the Maxwell Smith collection, fig. 2, central fig.

PLEURODONTE GUADELOUPENSIS DOMINICANA Pils. & Ckl. Dominica.

See note on page 34.

SOME LESSER RACES OF MONADENIA FIDELIS (GRAY)

BY S. STILLMAN BERRY

MONADENIA FIDELIS OCHROMPHALUS new subspecies

DESCRIPTION: Shell similar in general features to typical *fidelis*, but smaller, solid, highly polished, especially on the base, which in some specimens appears more or less dished or reamed out, in others is full and rounded, the umbilicus open and permeable to the apex. Spiral sculpture weak to moderately developed above, very fine and delicate on the base.

Color of shell prevailing dark, the spire banded, often not too distinctly, with tones varying from deep colonial buff to russet and mars brown; peripheral band wide (2-3 mm.), deep blackish umber, sharply bordered below by a much narrower band of chamois or deep colonial buff; base uniformly a lustrous deep blackish umber excepting the area immediately surrounding the umbilicus, which, together with the umbilical interior, is a strongly contrasting old gold. Color of animal: dorsum fawn color to wood brown, more or less heavily suffused darker (bone brown to clove brown) with a light median line on the ridge,

sometimes more or less maculated, the tail consistently paler; sole buffy brown to grayish olive, widely margined fuscous to fuscous-black.

	Maximum diameter	Minimum diameter	Altitude	Diameter of umbilicus	Number of whorls
7768b. Paratype	32.7	27.8	19.5	3.3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
7768. "	32.6	27.7	21.4	3.1	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
7768. "	32.2	27.5	20.1	3.9	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
7767. Holotype	31.7	26.4	19.1	4.1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
7768a. Paratype	30.5	26.1	19.5	4.0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
7768. "	30.0	25.5	17.3	3.7	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
7768. "	29.6	24.8	18.9	3.3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

HOLOTYPE: Cat. No. 7767 Berry Coll.

PARATYPES: Cat. No. 7768 of same collection; others to be deposited in the collections of Allyn G. Smith, E. P. Chace, the United States National Museum, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and Stanford University.

TYPE-LOCALITY: Etna Creek, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Etna, Siskiyou County, California; Leo Shapovalov and M. Hanavan, 13 June 1934.

FIELD-NOTE: Taken alive "on ground, on leaves and sticks, on concrete walls of irrigation ditch, and on mossy boulders and stones, several days after showers"; some ovipositing (Shapovalov).

It may appear questionable to describe a subspecies characterized by so little other than color, but the shells of this beautiful race are very characteristic in appearance and the open yellow umbilicus centering the polished black-brown base is a conspicuous feature seen by me in no other lot of *fidelis* from any locality whatsoever. As the race seems uniform in the characters noted and apparently strongly localized, it will be useful to have a name for it. That proposed is derived from the Gr. *ὄχρος*, yellow, + *ὀμφαλος*, umbilicus.

MONADENIA FIDELIS LEONINA new subspecies

DESCRIPTION: Shell small and thin for the group, translucent by transmitted light, depressed to low-conic in outline; umbilicate, the umbilicus openly permeable to the apex and having a

diameter on the average about one-ninth the maximum diameter of the shell; umbilical suture deep. Whorls $5\frac{2}{3}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$, convex, the last with the superior portion descending rather strongly in front. Aperture ovate, slightly squared at the short columella, the lower border moderately or not at all flattened. Peristome little everted or thickened above, moderately so below, especially near the umbilicus, the edge of which is partly roofed by the columellar flare; edges connected across the whorl by a thin callus, the parietal one converging. Sculpture of nepionic whorls finely heavily wrinkly-granulose, the granules very crowded and for the most part showing arrangement in a pattern with both protractive and retractive alignment, passing into the weaker and much more distant papillation of the succeeding whorls, which on the adolescent and mature whorls becomes entirely obsolete; lines of growth very strongly developed, the major wrinkles well-spaced and almost rib-like on the earlier post-nuclear whorls, relatively finer, closer, and more irregular on the later whorls, which also carry weak traces of an incised spiral sculpture.

Color of shell: spire cream-buff to isabella color, sometimes with one or two narrow bands of cinnamon brown, or sometimes with a single wider band of dark olive buff, or sometimes unbanded save for the conspicuous wide supra-peripheral band of a lustrous and very dark liver brown (deeper and blacker than any of the Ridgway colors), 1.3 to 1.7 mm. wide, which may be either simple or varyingly bordered above and below with a rather narrower zone of ivory yellow or deep olive buff; base isabella color, either uniform or suffused dresden brown, more rarely a uniform dark liver brown.

Color of animal: (common light form), dorsum wood brown on margin and tail, heavily clouded natal brown on sides of back and head with lighter speckling and with a light median line on body of wood brown; sole a lighter buffy brown, obscurely margined a slightly deeper tone of the same; brown-based variety usually rather darker, the margins of the dorsum together with the tail region buffy brown, the head and sides of body clove brown with minute buffy brown spots and a narrow median line of the same; sole army brown, the marginal zone not very distinct.

HOLOTYPE: Cat. No. 7687 of the author's collection. *Paratypes* Cat. No. 7688 of same collection; others to be deposited in the collections of Allyn G. Smith, E. P. Chace, the United States National Museum, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and Stanford University.

TYPE-LOCALITY: Beaver Creek about one mile above mouth, Siskiyou County, California; Leo Shapovalov, 27 May 1934.

		Maxi- mum diam- eter	Mini- mum diam- eter	Alti- tude	Diam- eter of um- bilicus	Num- ber of whorls
7688.	Paratype	26.8	23.0	21.5	3.1	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
"	"	25.8	22.1	16.7	3.2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	"	25.8	22.1	16.2	2.7	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	"	25.7	21.2	15.1	3.0	6
"	"	24.7	21.0	15.7	3.2	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
"	"	24.6	21.3	15.1	2.6	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
7688a.	"	24.5	20.7	14.3	2.8	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
7691a.	Brown base	24.2	20.6	16.1	2.3	6 +
7687.	Holotype	24.1	20.5	15.4	2.8	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
7688.	Paratype	24.1	20.3	15.4	2.5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
7691b.	Brown base	24.2	20.7	15.4	2.7	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
7688b.	Paratype	23.1	20.1	15.4	2.5	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
7688.	"	22.7	19.3	13.2	2.5	5 $\frac{2}{3}$
7688c.	"	22.4	19.3	14.8	2.5	6 +
7688.	"	22.3	18.7	13.2	2.5	6
"	"	21.7	18.2	12.9	2.4	5 $\frac{2}{3}$

The special characteristics of this very distinct race are the small size, thin translucent shell, completely permeable umbilicus, reduced banding, generally pale yellowish coloration, and sharply contrasted heavy peripheral band. It is one of the most beautiful snails we know in a specific complex where nearly all examples are strikingly handsome. The warm coloring and extremely conspicuous peripheral band give the shell an aspect more suggestive of one of the Oriental Euhadras than can be said of any other West American snail I know. The name selected, besides doing honor to the discoverer, finds additional significance in its suggestion of the tawny hues of the shell.

These snails were found by the collector in some numbers on dead alder leaves near the stream and likewise on alder trunks to a height of about nine feet.

MONADENIA FIDELIS KLAMATHICA new subspecies

DIAGNOSIS: Shell of but moderate size and heaviness, low-conic or low pyramidal-conic, umbilicate; the umbilicus steep-walled, distinctly permeable to apex, and having a maximum diameter in the type specimen of about one-ninth the major diameter of the

shell, but in other specimens usually narrower ($1/12$ to $1/14$ the diameter of the shell). Whorls about $6\frac{1}{4}$ or a trifle less, convex, the last with the superior portion distinctly descending in front. Aperture ovate, somewhat flattened below, and deflected from the vertical axis about 48° . Peristome sinuous, distinctly everted below and especially at the umbilicus, the outline of which thus becomes materially indented, but only slightly expanded on the upper segment; the edges converging and connected by a thin but evident callus.

Surface of first $1\frac{3}{4}$ turns densely and closely set with diamond-shaped papillae usually eroded in mature shells, separated by narrow grooves, of which the obliquely descending are rather more distinct than the obliquely ascending ones, but the arrangement not always wholly regular. Lines of growth absent or difficult to make out on the first turn and a half, but quite strong on the succeeding quarter turn, after which the diamond-shaped papillation abruptly ceases, but the growth wrinkles, becoming further accentuated, are henceforth the dominant periostracal ornamentation. Surface of main portion of shell smooth and polished, unsculptured both above and below save for the lines of growth and a very finely incised almost microscopic spiral striation.

Color a much richer and darker chestnut brown, or a glossy light seal brown on the spire, and with a conspicuous tri-colored band bordering the periphery, the dark central stripe of about 2.5 mm. thickness being approximately the color of the base of the shell and in rich contrast to the stripe just below it which is of a thickness of 1.5 mm, and is ochraceous buff to yellow ochre in color. The uppermost band of hazel is slightly narrower than the lowermost and less conspicuous.

	Maxi- mum diam- eter	Mini- mum diam- eter	Alti- tude	Diam- eter of um- bilicus	Num- ber of whorls
Type	33.2	27.4	19.6	3.6	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Paratype	32.3	27.3	19.7	2.3	$6\frac{1}{4}$
“	30.4	26.2	20.0	2.5	$6\frac{1}{8}$
“	30.2	25.4	18.6	2.2	$6\frac{1}{8}$

TYPE: Cat. No. 6011 Berry Coll.

PARATYPES: Cat. No. 6172 Berry Coll. and Cat. No. 2714 A. G. Smith Coll.

TYPE-LOCALITY: Along Oak Flat Creek, near Klamath River, Siskiyou County, California; 3 living and 1 dead adults, 4 living juvenals, and 8 fragmentary shells; Allyn G. Smith; 7 July, 1924.

REMARKS: This seems a very distinct, though possibly local, subspecies of *fidelis*, and an exceedingly beautiful one. The dis-

tinctive characters are the comparatively small size, low-conic form, polished surface, and rich dark coloring, set off by the bright ochraceous banding. In the open funicular umbilicus of some of the shells the suggested approach is toward *M. mormonum*, which it also approaches in habitat as nearly as any member of the true *fidelis* series which the present writer has seen.

NOTES AND NEWS

EXACT DATES OF THE NAUTILUS.—Volume 50 (1): pp. 1-36, was mailed July 14, 1936; (2): 37-72, pl., Oct. 29, 1936; (3): 73-108, Jan. 29, 1937; (4): 109-144 (+ viii), May 4, 1937.—H. B. B.

A CORRECTION: *Drymaeus fusagasuganus*.—By error this name was printed *Drymaeus "tusagasuganus,"* Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., vol. 87, p. 85, 1935. The locality is Fusagasugá, near Bogotá, Colombia. In the same paper, pp. 83-4, "*Plectostylus*" was printed instead of *Plekocheilus*.—H. A. PILSBRY.

MICRARIONTA HARPERI ORCUTTIANA, new name.—*Sonorella baileyi orcutti* Bartsch, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 47: 196, 1904, now referred to the genus *Micrarionta*, is homonymous with *Epiphragmophora orcutti* Dall, 1900, which is also a *Micrarionta*, though belonging to a different section of that genus. According to Willett (NAUTILUS 50: 123) my *orcutti* is a subspecies of *M. harperi* (Bryant), 1900. It may be called *Micrarionta harperi orcuttiana*.—PAUL BARTSCH.

THE SELECTION OF FAMILY NAMES.—In recent years some authors have changed well-known family names on the pretext that they were not formed from the names of the oldest genus included in the family. The International Commission on Nomenclature has now considered this in Opinion 133, concluding that "The original author of a family name is free to select any contained genus as the nomenclatorial type of that family. It is not necessary to select the oldest included genus as type genus of the family."

THE SUPPOSED INTRODUCTION OF AN AFRICAN ARCHACHATINA INTO THE WEST INDIES.—In our recent revision of the genus *Archachatina* we mentioned (Rev. Zool. Bot. Afric., vol. 29, 1936,